

UNCLASSIFIED INTERNAL Approved For Release 2002/05/02 : CIA - RDP79A00639A000100070006-0 CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:	DDP/Publications 1-A-14 Headquarters	EXTENSION <i>JM</i>	DATE		NO.
			RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)		7275		26 October 1964	
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SSA/DDS 7-D-10 HQ.					
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*to the back of
This references Book
Dispatch 4564.*

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	Exec Asst to D/Pers	22 Aug 64	
2	D/Pers	25 Aug 64	EHC
3	C/RSID		DC
4			
5			
6			
ACTION	DIRECT REPLY	PREPARE REPLY	
APPROVAL	DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION	
COMMENT	FILE	RETURN	
CONCURRENCE	INFORMATION	SIGNATURE	

Remarks:

How about a Support Bulletin
Article on this - or perhaps
a Book Disseminated to major
European stations.
EHC

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.

DATE

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STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL

WILLIAM S. HULTS
COMMISSIONERELLIS T. RIKER
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR504 CENTRAL AVE., ALBANY, N. Y. 12206
Albany Tel 438-4521
Area Code 518ARNOLD W. WISE
COUNSEL

IN REPLY REFER TO

August 21, 1964

Mr. Emmett D. Echols,
Director of Personnel,
Central Intelligence Agency,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Echols:

This is in reply to your recent letter concerning in-transit permits.

The statute providing for such permits became effective on July 1, 1964. These permits must be applied for, in person, by the owner of the vehicle or some one having a power of attorney from him. Normally, only about ten minutes should be required to obtain a permit. Additional information that you requested will be found, I believe, in the following annexed material:

1. A copy of the form which is used in obtaining the permit;
2. A pamphlet concerning the importing of cars; and
3. A press release which deals, in part, with in-transit permits.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM S. HULTS
Commissioner of Motor Vehicles

By *Arnold W. Wise*

Arnold W. Wise
Counsel

OHL:AC

PART 1
**STATE OF NEW YORK
 DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES**

**IN-TRANSIT
 TEMPORARY
 VEHICLE
 PERMIT**

NAME OF OWNER(S) (PRINT) Last	First	Middle	DATE OF BIRTH	MONTH	DAY	YEAR	MALE <input type="checkbox"/>	FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/>
1. Last	First	Middle					MALE <input type="checkbox"/>	FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/>
LEGAL RESIDENCE ADDRESS Street and Number			YEAR AND MAKE OF VEHICLE BODY TYPE CYL.					
City Zone County State			VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NO. WEIGHT					
EMPLOYER'S AND BUSINESS ADDRESS			COLOR OF VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> GAS <input type="checkbox"/> ELECTRIC <input type="checkbox"/> DIESEL					
City Zone County State			LAST REGISTRATION DATE NO. YEAR STATE OF VEHICLE IF ANY.					
Intention to which vehicle is to be transported for transportation purposes.			PERMIT NO. 0000					
<p>I (WE) CERTIFY THAT:</p> <p>(1) The information given on this application is true. (2) A liability policy of insurance or bond is in effect in the amounts of at least \$10,000, \$20,000 for injury or death and \$5,000 for damage to property in any one accident. (3) No previous application has been made for an In-Transit Temporary Vehicle Permit for this vehicle.</p>								
SIGNATURE _____	Sign name in full. If not individual owner, give title USE BLUE OR BLACK INK							
EXAMINED BY			Do Not Write in Above Space					
Fee \$5.00								

MV-253 (4/64)

PART 2
**IN-TRANSIT
 TEMPORARY VEHICLE PERMIT**

YEAR AND MAKE OF VEHICLE BODY TYPE

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NO. WEIGHT

NAME AND ADDRESS	
SIGNATURE Sign name in full. If not individual owner, give title EXPIRES 30 DAYS FROM DATE ISSUED PERMIT NO. 0000	

STATE OF
 NEW YORK
 DEPARTMENT OF
 MOTOR VEHICLES

PART 3
IN-TRANSIT TEMPORARY VEHICLE PERMIT

NO.

DATE ISSUED

FOR USE ON A VEHICLE
 DELIVERED IN NEW YORK STATE
 FOR TRANSPORTATION TO A
 JURISDICTION OTHER THAN NEW YORK STATE
 EXPIRES 30 DAYS FROM DATE ISSUED

HOW TO MAKE PAYMENT

Mails fee payable to the "Commissioner of Motor Vehicles". Postage stamps are NOT acceptable.

SIGNATURE

1. Parts 1 and 2 of this application must be signed.
2. A married woman must sign her own first name.
3. If vehicle is owned by a corporation, the application must be signed by an officer of the corporation or a person authorized by a power of attorney.
4. If the business is operated under an assumed or trade name, this name should not be shown on the application. Only the name of the owner(s) should be shown.

INSTRUCTIONS

REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMIT

1. Application form completed and signed.
2. Fee payable to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.
3. Proof of ownership for the vehicle as indicated below, which is to be returned to applicant.
 - a. New York State registration renewal stub properly executed by former owner.
 - b. New York State Dealer's Certificate of Sale (Form MV-50).
 - c. Notarized Bill of Sale from out-of-state dealer with certification of the dealer by the Motor Vehicle authority of that state.
 - d. Any other acceptable proof of ownership.

INSURANCE

You are required to have a liability policy of insurance or bond in effect in the amount of at least \$10,000-\$20,000 for injury or death and \$5,000 for damage to property in any one accident for the described vehicle in order to avoid the possibility of any action relative to your privilege of operating and/or operation of motor vehicle in this state.

PURPOSE

THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED SOLELY FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRANSPORTING VEHICLE DESCRIBED TO A JURISDICTION OTHER THAN THIS STATE FOR REGISTRATION.

WARNING

THE OPERATION OF THE VEHICLE DESCRIBED ON THE REVERSE SIDE WITHOUT ADEQUATE LIABILITY INSURANCE WILL SUBJECT THE OWNER AND/OR OPERATOR TO THE COMPULSORY INSURANCE STATUTE BY REVOCATION OF THE PRIVILEGE OF OPERATING AND/OR OPERATION FOR A ONE YEAR PERIOD.

1. PERMIT MUST BE DISPLAYED BY TAPING ON INSIDE OF REAR WINDOW, AND SUCH DISPLAY IS HEREBY AUTHORIZED.
2. IF VEHICLE HAS NO REAR WINDOW, PERMIT MAY BE DISPLAYED ON WINDOW OF DRIVER'S SIDE.
3. PERMIT MUST NOT BE DISPLAYED ON WINDSHIELD.
4. THIS PERMIT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS PROOF OF OWNERSHIP OF THE VEHICLE FOR REGISTRATION PURPOSES AND IS NOT RENEWABLE OR TRANSFERABLE.

William S. Hults
Commissioner

From: Office of Public Information (39)
William R. Eckhof, Director
Phone: Code 518, 438-4521, Ext. 303

Release in morning newspapers of Monday, June 15, 1964.....

Albany, June 15 -- Two new laws, one dealing with vehicle registration and the other with television in automobiles, become effective July 1, Motor Vehicle Commissioner William S. Hults reminded motorists today.

The registration change is designed to assist out-of-state motorists who buy cars in New York or overseas and must drive over New York State highways to take them home and register them.

Beginning July 1, Motor Vehicle offices throughout the state will offer them "in-transit permits" at a \$5 fee. This allows an out-of-state owner to drive the car up to 30 days enroute to the state where the vehicle is to be regularly registered. Many other states have such systems.

This change in the law, Commissioner Hults said, has long been sought and will overcome many difficulties and inconveniences encountered up to now. The law is especially beneficial, he said, to people who bring foreign cars back to the United States and want to take them, for instance, to Minnesota to register them. In the past, they would have had to make arrangements far in advance with authorities in Minnesota so their plates would be waiting for them in New York.

more.....

The permit takes the physical form of a three by four-and-a-half inch sticker and a certificate. The sticker, on which large numbers are printed, is to be attached inside the rear window of the car, but no registration plate is then necessary.

Another change in the Vehicle and Traffic Law permits installation of television sets in automobiles provided the screen is not visible to the driver. Previously, television sets had been banned completely in automobiles. The new law conforms to nationally-recommended standards.



FOREIGN CAR PURCHASE

Many American tourists, planning on a driving holiday overseas, make arrangements with representatives of foreign car manufacturers in the United States to purchase cars and take delivery at their point of debarkation.

Many companies will re-purchase the cars at the conclusion of the tourist's stay. Others lease vehicles for that period of time. But many of the purchasers ship their cars back to the United States.

This pamphlet is designed to explain the procedure those owners must follow when their cars arrive at the Port of New York or when they are driven into or through the State from Canadian seaports.

NEW YORK STATE RESIDENTS

If you are a resident of New York, you must obtain New York registration and number plates and install them before you are allowed to drive the car from the pier or enter the State.

Foreign number (also known as license) plates are not legal in New York unless the owner is a bona fide resident of the country which issued the plates here on a visit just as you were while touring overseas.

There are five offices of the Department of Motor Vehicles in New York City where the plates are easily obtainable: 155 Worth Street, Manhattan; 320 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn; St. Mark's Place, St. George, Staten Island; 2265 East Tremont Avenue, The Bronx, and 89-01 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica.

In applying for the plates, you must present at least two documents along with the application. One provides proof of ownership and the other is what is known as an FS-1 form from a broker indicating that the vehicle is insured for the minimum coverage of \$20,000-\$10,000-\$5,000.

For proof of ownership, the Department will accept any one of the following: a bill of sale issued by the manufacturer, a certificate of

origin by the manufacturer, a bill of sale issued by the foreign dealer, or a previous registration certificate. For the last-named, a certificate issued by a foreign government or by the Armed Services or an International registration will suffice.

Since you will need the information the Department suggests that you keep all documents concerning the make, type, identification number etc., of the motorcar in your possession and not leave them with the car while it is in transit.

This information is to be recorded on the application and if you await arrival of the vehicle to obtain it, you may experience delay.

The plate transaction, if you come properly prepared with these documents and information, should take only a few minutes and with the payment of the registration fee, you will be enabled to drive the car away.

RESIDENTS OF OTHER STATES

If you reside in a State other than New York, you must install registration plates on your vehicle before you leave the pier or enter the State. European plates are not valid here unless you are a permanent resident of Europe here on a visit.

There are two courses you may follow:

- 1 - You may attach a number plate from your home State, or
- 2 - After July 1, 1964, you may obtain an in-transit permit and number plate from New York State.

Applications for the in-transit permit are available at the five offices of this Department in New York City (see list on opposite page) or from county clerks elsewhere in the State. The permit, issued at a cost of \$5, is issued only to owners who intend to drive their cars through this State to another jurisdiction where it is to be registered.

The permit is valid for 30 days and lists the restrictions under which the vehicle may be operated. In applying for the in-transit

Please present original proof of ownership and certificate the vehicle is covered by liability insurance.

If you choose to attach a title from your home State, it is suggested that either before you leave on the voyage or after you have purchased the car, you ask the Motor Vehicle administrator of your home state for information.

While New York does not levy an excise tax on the purchase of automobiles, some States do. This information also will be provided by your home State.

IN GENERAL

Many purchasers of foreign cars who import them to this country are of the mistaken impression that New York State allows a period of grace during which the owner may drive his car under its foreign registration and plates.

This is definitely not true and such a vehicle is considered to be un-registered - a violation of New York's Vehicle and Traffic Law.

There is only one exception to the rule. United States military personnel who bring their personal vehicles bearing Armed Forces plates back to this country are allowed three days to travel in New York State to either their place of residence or their new point of duty. During the three days from the date of arrival, they may continue to display plates issued by the Armed Forces.



STATE OF NEW YORK

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, Governor

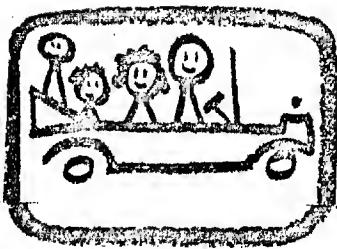
DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

WILLIAM S. HULTS, Commissioner

WHEN YOU BRING THAT FOREIGN CAR BACK FROM ABROAD



State of New York
DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES
William S. Hults, Commissioner



A U T O M O B I L E S

CUSTOMS DUTY.

Foreign (passenger-type) automobiles imported into the United States are dutiable at the rate of 8 per cent of the appraised value.

8½% ded 1951

Trucks valued at \$1,000 or more (each) and motor busses designed for the carriage of more than 10 persons are dutiable at 11 per cent of the appraised value.

These rates apply to all countries except certain countries in the Soviet bloc.

PARTS OF AUTOMOBILES.

Everything normally attached to the imported automobile is considered a part of the automobile. However, if a person imports an extra set of parts, such as additional spark plugs, etc., the additional parts would be subject to duty.

Extra automobile parts (except those of glass and tires) are subject to a duty of 11 per cent. The only exception is inner tubes, dutiable at 12½ per cent.

EXCISE TAX.

This tax, known as the manufacturers excise tax, is imposed only at the time of sale of an automobile in the United States and applies to domestic cars as well as to imported ones. Whether an imported vehicle is new or used is immaterial.

The tax is 10 per cent of the wholesale price of the automobile and is paid by the importer, producer, or manufacturer after the sale is made.

Cars imported for the personal use of the owner are not subject to the tax. The owner may turn in such an imported vehicle on a new car (for his personal use) without payment of the excise tax.

Detailed information on the manufacturers excise tax is available from the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington 25, D. C.

SECOND-HAND CARS

The customs value of a used automobile imported into the United States is arrived at from an actual examination of the individual car. Since used automobiles reflect different degrees of wear and tear there are no established allowances for use or depreciation. The appraisement of a used car depends solely upon the examination; the "cost of production" value for a new car of identical year, make, and model being reduced as the mileage, condition of body, engine, interior, wear on tires, and the like, warrants.

The selling price in the country of exportation would be taken into consideration by the appraiser but would not coincide necessarily with the customs appraised value. The prospective selling price in the United States has no bearing on the matter.

MECHANICAL AND SAFETY STANDARDS

It is not necessary for imported automobiles to meet standards as to safety features, mechanical condition, etc., so far as United States Customs is concerned.

RETURNING RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

A returning resident may import an automobile for his personal or household use if he acquired the car abroad as an incident of the journey from which he is returning.

His customs exemption (paragraph 1798 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended) will not apply if the automobile was ordered by him while in the United States, to be delivered to him in a foreign country, even though he paid for it after his arrival in the foreign country. Such an automobile is dutiable on its entire value at the time of his return.

HOW TO USE YOUR CUSTOMS EXEMPTION.

The resident must declare the automobile on his customs baggage declaration at the time of his return to the United States and may claim either or both of the \$200 and \$300 exemptions in full. Also, members of his family traveling with him (related by blood, marriage, or adoption), who resided in the same household at their last permanent address in the United States, may apply their exemptions toward the car.

For example, a father, mother, and two children (each entitled to \$200 and \$300 exemptions) could apply their aggregate exemptions of \$2,000,

or a part of this, toward the entry free of duty of the imported automobile. The privilege of group exemptions does not apply to persons living in the same household and not related by blood, marriage, or adoption.

The automobile must be declared on the customs baggage declaration at its actual purchase price. Due adjustment is made by the customs officer when the purchase price or value differs from the customs value due to depreciation by reason of wear and use.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES RETURNING FROM ASSIGNMENTS ABROAD

Under Public Law 126 (84th Congress), any Government employee (or person in the service of the United States) returning home upon the termination of his assignment to extended duty at a post or station outside the customs territory of the United States may be allowed free entry of his personal and household effects, including his automobile. Members of his family residing with him at his foreign post or station also are entitled to free entry of their effects.

A person must be returning from duty of at least 140 days continuous duration to be considered returning from an extended duty assignment.

SATISFACTORY PROOF.

A copy of the Government orders issued prior to the shipment of the effects, showing the person is returning because of termination of an extended-duty assignment, should be presented to Customs when claim for free entry is made. If a copy of the orders is not available, other evidence must be furnished to establish the requirements of the law.

CUSTOMS EXEMPTION.

An automobile purchased abroad and sent home before your Government orders are issued, or a car purchased and not in your possession before you leave (merely ordered but not delivered to you) will not be entitled to free entry as a household or personal effect under Public Law 126. However, you may apply your \$200 and \$300 customs tourist exemptions (including the exemptions of members of your family traveling with you) to the value of the car, provided you did not order the automobile before you left the United States.

NONRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

An automobile may be imported free of duty by a nonresident for his

personal use, including the transportation of his family and guests. Free entry is allowed whether the nonresident has arrived for a temporary stay or is to remain indefinitely. If the automobile is sold within one year after the date of its arrival, customs duties at the rate in effect at the time of importation must be paid to the collector of customs at the port through which the car was imported.

An automobile and its usual equipment may be brought into the United States by a nonresident for a temporary stay to take part in races or other specific contests. If the contests are for other than money purses, the car may be admitted without formal entry or bond for exportation if the collector is satisfied as to the importer's identity and good faith. A certificate identifying the automobile will be issued to the importer by the collector. This form must be delivered with the vehicle to the United States customs officer at the port of departure from the country. Unless the automobile is exported or a bond is given within 90 days after the date of importation, it becomes subject to forfeiture.

AMOUNT OF BOND.

The bond is taken in the amount of 1-1/4 times the estimated duty of the automobile. Cash may be deposited in lieu of surety on the bond and will be refunded if the vehicle is exported within the time limit and under customs supervision. If the automobile is brought in for sale or for sale on approval, entry under bond will not be accepted.

TEMPORARY IMPORTATION BOND.

An automobile may be brought in under a regular temporary importation bond for alterations or repairs; as a sample for taking orders; for experimental testing, review or study purposes; by illustrators and photographers for use solely as models in their own establishments and as professional equipment, tools of trade, and camping equipment imported for use of nonresidents sojourning temporarily in this country. The length of stay is limited to a total of not to exceed 3 years from the date of importation.

LICENSE TAGS.

A visitor to the United States from a foreign country arriving with an automobile may continue to use his foreign license tag if he has an International Drivers License and the International Emblem

is attached to the license plate. The International Drivers License is issued for one year and may be renewed while in the United States.

Cars brought into the United States by foreign nationals employed in the United States are required to use license tags from the State in the United States in which the owner resides. He may use his foreign license tags from the port of arrival in the United States en route to his destination.

SHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS

Arrangements for shipping the car are made by the importer. He (or his agent for customs purposes) must arrange to be notified by the shipper or carrier of the date it will arrive at the first port of entry in the United States, in order that he may complete customs clearance under his baggage declaration. Customs officers are prohibited by law from acting as agent or making entries for an importer.

Commercial brokers, known as customs brokers, are usually employed by persons who find it impractical to clear their own shipments or who are unfamiliar with customs procedure. A fee is charged for this purpose.

SALE OF IMPORTED AUTOMOBILE

Any person (including a tourist, whether a resident or nonresident) bringing a foreign automobile into the United States with the intention of selling it after arrival must pay a customs duty on the car.

A nonresident entering an automobile (Par. 1798(b)(2) TA 1930) may not sell it within one year from the date of its importation without incurring the obligation to pay duty.

A returning resident importing an automobile under his \$300 customs exemption (Par. 1798(c)(2)(A) and (B) may not sell the car within 3 years from the date of importation without incurring the obligation to pay duty on the part or value covered by the \$300 exemption. There is no restriction on the sale of an automobile imported under the \$200 customs exemption (Par. 1798).

Bureau of Customs
Washington, D. C.
November 1957